UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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09/749,940	12/29/2000	Christian C. Ellens	56130.000044	6806

7590 06/16/2005	EXAMINER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	**Applicant(s)**
Office Action Summary	09/749,940	ELLENS ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	William H. Wood	2193	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>04 March 2005</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-68* is/are pending in the application.

     4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-68* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

     a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

         1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

         2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

         3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

     * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-68 are pending and have been examined.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1.   The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2.   Claims 58-68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Newly added limitation "management module" is unsupported by the original disclosure. For the purposes of the rejections below, it is interpreted as figure 4's manager modules 451-454.

3.   Claims 58-68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. Newly added limitation "management module" is not enabled by the original disclosure.

4.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5.   Claims 43-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

6.   Claims 43-44 recite the limitations "of *the* first component" and "the dependency of *the* second component". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Appropriate correction might include "a first component" and "a second component".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

8.   Claims 1-3, 6-11, 13, 19-29, 33-41, 45-51 and 53-68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by **Svedberg** et al. (USPN 5,408,218).

Claim 1

Svedberg disclosed a system for managing a component-based system *(column 2, lines 30-34)*, comprising:

- ◆ one or more application components, each of the components associated with a managed object representation comprising management logic of the component *(column 4, line 68 to column 5, line 7)*; and

- ◆ a management core providing a managed object view of each managed object *(column 5, lines 1-17)* and allowing manipulation of management attributes of each managed object through at least one predetermined event policy *(column 10, line 34 to column 11, line 34; predetermined event policy, at least the three bulleted items)*

- ◆ wherein when a predetermined event is reported in association with one of the components, an associated event policy of the at least one predetermined event policy is performed *(column 11, lines 22-34)*.

Claim 2

Svedberg disclosed the system of claim 1 further comprising a management framework including the managed objects and supporting a variety of access mechanisms to the managed object *(column 5, lines 1-7; column 9, lines 3-27)*.

Claim 3

Svedberg disclosed the system of claim 2 further comprising at least one management application associated with the management framework performing management functions on the managed object wherein performance of one of the at least one predetermined event policy causes performance of a

predetermined one of the at least one management application *(column 11, lines 31-34)*.

Claim 6

Svedberg disclosed the system of claim 1 wherein the management attributes comprise at least one of: ability to provide service, usage of the component, degree to which the component is allowed to provide service, status and alarm attributes *(column 10, line 34 to column 11, line 34)*.

Claim 7

Svedberg disclosed the system of claim 1 wherein the predetermined event is a fault and the associated event policy is a fault management event policy *(column 2, lines 30-34)*.

Claim 8

Svedberg disclosed the system of claim 7 wherein the fault management event policy comprises current status maintenance *(column 10, lines 34 to column 11, lines 34)*.

Claim 9

Svedberg disclosed the system of claim 1 wherein the predetermined event is an alarm and the associated event policy is an alarm reporting function *(column 10, lines 34 to column 11, lines 34)*.

Claim 10

Svedberg disclosed the system of claim 1 wherein the management attributes

comprise component dependency status *(column 12, line 41 to column 13, line*

28).

Claim 11

Svedberg disclosed the system of claim 1 further comprising at least one metric

associated to the managed object wherein the at least one metric may be used to

measure performance attributes of the component *(column 11, lines 8-15)*.

Claim 13

Svedberg disclosed the system of claim 1 wherein the at least one

predetermined event and the associated event policy are configured into the

managed object view of the component *(column 11, lines 16-22)*.

Claim 19

Svedberg disclosed the system of claim 1 wherein the system is a telephony

network *(column 1, line 20)*.

Claim 20

Svedberg disclosed the system of claim 1 wherein the system is a hybrid

network *(column 1, line 15)*.

Claim 21

Svedberg disclosed a system for managing a component-based system, comprising:

- one or more application components, each of the components associated with a managed object representation comprising management logic of the component *(column 4, line 64 to column 5, line 10)*; and

- a management framework including the managed objects and a management event concentrator and allowing manipulation of management attributes of each managed object through at least one predetermined event policy *(column 5, lines 2-17; column 11, lines 16-34)*.

Claim 22

Svedberg disclosed the system of claim 21 wherein the managed object comprises a managed object interpreter and at least one management component, each management component including one of the management attributes *(column 11, lines 35-42)*.

Claim 23

Svedberg disclosed the system of claim 21 wherein each managed object in the

system sends management events to the management event concentrator

(column 2, line 30 to column 3, line 63).

Claim 24

Svedberg disclosed the system of claim 23 further comprising at least one

manager module coupled to the management event concentrator wherein each

manager module monitors a specific management attribute for the system

(column 11, lines 32-34).

Claim 25

Svedberg disclosed the system of claim 24 further comprising a management

layer including the at least one manager module and at least one node specific

management application programming interface ("API") wherein each manager

module reports management information to a node specific element

management system through the node specific API *(column 9, lines 3-27).*

Claim 26

Svedberg disclosed the system of claim 21 wherein each managed object and

each management component comprise an identifier to allow the management

system to access specific management components *(column 13, lines 50-54;*

column 1, lines 31-36, identification required).

Claim 27

Svedberg disclosed the system of claim 26 wherein the identifiers are mapped into a single tree structure *(figure 9, figure 5)*.

Claim 28

Svedberg disclosed a method of managing a component-based system *(column 2, lines 30-34; column 4, line 64 to column 5, line 10)* comprising:

- retrieving a record associated with a component *(column 10, line 34 to column 11, line 34)*;

- establishing component events for managing the component *(column 10, line 34 to column 11, line 34)*;

- selecting at least one event policy from a event policies storage area *(column 11, lines 16-34; event policies provided and therefore must be selected at some point)*; and

- associating at least one component event to each selected event policy to configure the component creating a network application, which may include additional configured components *(column 11, lines 16-34; event policies clearly associated at some point)*,

- wherein the associated event policy is performed in the component based system if the at least one component event occurs *(column 10, line 34 to column 11, line 34)*.

Claim 29

Svedberg disclosed the method of claim 28 further comprising storing the

network application in an application model storage area *(column 2, lines 30-34,*

at least the memory of the system).

Claim 33

Svedberg disclosed method of claim 28 further comprising associating the at

least one

component to a managed object representation in a management framework

wherein the managed object representation is associated with the associated

event policy *(column 4, line 64 to column 5, line 10; column 11, lines 16-34).*

Claim 34

Svedberg disclosed method of claim 28 further comprising associating the

component with a management framework coupled to at least one management

application performing a management functions wherein performance of the

associated event policy causes performance of a predetermined one of the at

least one management application *(column 11, lines 16-34, the operations must*

be performed by some "application"; additionally, the overall system column 4,

line 64 to column 5, line 10).

Claim 35

Svedberg disclosed method of claim 28 further comprising manipulating management

attributes of the component through the associated event policy wherein the

management attributes comprise at least one of: ability to provide service, usage

of the component, degree to which the component is allowed to provide service,

status and alarm attributes *(see claims 5 and 6)*.

Claim 36

Svedberg disclosed the method of claim 28 wherein the event policy comprises

one of: a state change, a status change and an alarm report *(see claim 9)*.

Claim 37

The limitations of system claim 37 correspond to method claim 28 and as such

are rejected in the same manner.

Claim 38

Svedberg disclosed a method of managing a component-based system *(column

2, lines 30-34)*, comprising:

a) receiving a report of an event from at least one component *(column 11,

lines 22-34)*;

b) performing a management event policy associated with the event if the

event matches an event stored in a managed object representation of the

component *(column 11, lines 22-34)*; and

c) managing the at least one component using the result of the

management event policy performed *(column 10, line 34 to column 11,*

line 34).

Claim 39

Svedberg disclosed the method of claim 38 wherein performing the

management event policy comprises manipulating management attributes of the

component *(see claim 1)*.

Claim 40

Svedberg disclosed the method of claim 39 wherein manipulating the

management attributes of the component comprises manipulating indicators of at

least one of ability to provide service, usage of the component, degree to which

the component is allowed to provide service, status and alarm attributes *(see*

claim 6).

Claim 41

Svedberg disclosed the method of claim 38 wherein managing the at least one

component comprises performing a management application if the result of the

management event policy performed matches a predetermined management

event policy result *(see claim 34).*

Claim 45

Svedberg disclosed the method of claim 38 wherein managing the at least one

component comprises storing the result of the component event policy performed

in a management aggregator and performing a management event policy when

the number of component event policy results stored in the management

aggregator reaches a predetermined value *(column 11, lines 8-15).*

Claim 46

Svedberg disclosed the method of claim 38 wherein the event comprises a fault

and performing the associated management event policy comprises performing a

fault management event policy *(see claim 7).*

Claim 47

Svedberg disclosed the method of claim 46 wherein performing a fault

management event policy comprises updating a status of the component *(see*

claim 8).

Claim 48

Svedberg disclosed the method of claim 38 wherein the event comprises an

alarm and performing the event policy comprises reporting the alarm *(see claim

9)*.

Claim 49

Svedberg disclosed the method of claim 38 further comprising measuring

performance attributes of the component using the result of the management

event policy *(column 11, lines 31-34)*.

Claim 50

The limitations of system claim 50 correspond to method claim 28 and as such

are rejected in the same manner.

Claim 51

Svedberg disclosed a method of managing a component based system

comprising:

- registering at least one manager module to monitor a management

    event for the network *(column 4, line 64 to column 5, lines 17)*;

- receiving an event report from a first component *(column 10, line 34 to

    column 11, line 34)*;

- performing an event policy associated with the event if the event matches a predetermined event policy triggering event *(column 11, lines 16-34)*;

- transmitting a result of the event policy performance to the at least one manager module if the result of the event policy performance matches the management event monitored by the at least one manager module *(column 11, lines 8-34)*; and

- using the result of the event policy performance to manage at least the first component and a second component associated with the first component *(column 11, lines 63-68; column 12, lines 27-33)*.

Claim 53

Svedberg disclosed the method of claim 51 wherein receiving the event report comprises receiving the event report from a context-specific logic through a context-free management logic of the component *(column 11, lines 16-21)*.

Claim 54

The limitations of system claim 54 correspond to method claim 51 and as such are rejected in the same manner.

Claim 55

The limitations of system claim 55 correspond to method claim 28 and as such are rejected in the same manner.

Claim 56

The limitations of system claim 56 correspond to method claim 38 and as such are rejected in the same manner.

Claim 57

The limitations of system claim 57 correspond to method claim 51 and as such are rejected in the same manner.

Claim 58

Svedberg disclosed the system of claim 1 wherein at least one management module is configured to communicate with each management object through a management event concentrator *(column 5, lines 18-28; and column 11, lines 8-34; multiple events controlled by respective systems and concentrated into a main system)*.

Claims 59-68

The limitations of claims 59-68 correspond to system claim 1 and as such are rejected in the same manner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

10.   Claims 4, 5, 15, 16-18, 42-44 and 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

as being unpatentable over **Svedberg** et al., (USPN 5,408,218).

<u>Claim 4</u>

Svedberg did not explicitly state dependency management application

performing second event policy in relation to a dependent component if a first

event policy is performed on a first component. However, **Svedberg**

demonstrated that it was known at the time of invention to perform policy based

upon event occurrences (column 11, lines 22-35) and also managed

objects/components commonly have dependency relationships (column 2, lines

57-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

of invention to implement the managed object coordination/management system

of **Svedberg** with event policy related by dependent components as suggested

by **Svedberg**'s own teaching. This implementation would have been obvious

because one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to provide a system of

interrelated components with the ability to react and repair/avoid faults/errors in a

coordinated manner, event policy included (column 2, lines 30-34; column 1,

lines 46-63; column 11, lines 26-30).

Claim 5

Svedberg disclosed the system of claim 4 wherein the first management event

policy comprises at least one of: a state change, a status change and an alarm

report of the first component *(column 10, line 34 to column 11, line 34)*.

Claim 15

Svedberg disclosed the system of claim 1 wherein the management attributes

comprise state and component dependency *(column 12, line 41 to column 13,

line 28)*. **Svedberg** did not teach wherein a predetermined dependency event

policy is performed on a first component based on the state of a second

component upon which the first component is dependent. However, **Svedberg**

demonstrated that it was known at the time of invention to perform policy based

upon event occurrences (column 11, lines 22-35) and also managed

objects/components commonly have dependency relationships (column 2, lines

57-61), state being an event. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

in the art at the time of invention to implement the managed object

coordination/management system of **Svedberg** with event policy related by

dependent components as suggested by **Svedberg**'s own teaching. This

implementation would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art

would be motivated to provide a system of interrelated components with the

ability to react and repair/avoid faults/errors in a coordinated manner, event

policy included (column 2, lines 30-34; column 1, lines 46-63; column 11, lines

26-30).

Claims 16-18

Svedberg did not explicitly state the system of claim 15 wherein the dependency event policy comprises startup of the first component; shutdown of the first component; and rerouting the dependency of the first component. However, **Svedberg** demonstrated that it was known at the time of invention to replace component, and thus require startup and shutdown (column 11, lines 24-26), to reroute or reconfigure networks (column 11, lines 27-32) and to provide component dependencies. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to implement the fault management system of **Svedberg** with an event policy performing necessary component operations based upon component dependency relationships as suggested by **Svedberg's** own teaching. This implementation would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to keep the entire network, individual MO's and dependency relationship MO's, functioning smoothly and in synch (column 2, lines 57-62).

Claim 42

Svedberg disclosed the method of claim 41 wherein the management event policy is a first management event policy and the component is a first component, and performing the management application comprises performing a second management event policy on a second component if the first

management event policy is performed on the first component upon which the

second component is dependent *(see claim 4)*.

Claim 43

Svedberg disclosed the method of claim 38 wherein the first management policy

comprises performing at least one of a state change, a status change, an alarm

report, a startup and a shutdown of the component *(see claim 5; figure 4, multiple*

components).

Claim 44

Svedberg disclosed the method of claim 38 wherein the second management

event policy comprises performing one of a state change, a status change, an

alarm report, a startup, a shutdown and rerouting of the component *(see claim 5*

and 16-18; figure 4, multiple components).

Claim 52

Svedberg disclosed the method of claim 51 further comprising:

- connecting to a first managed object associated with the first

  component and a second managed object associated with the second

  component *(column 1, lines 31-45)*;

- associating at least one event policy with at least one event of each of

  the first component and the second component *(column 1, lines 31-45;*

  column 11, lines 16-34); and

Svedberg did not explicitly state startup of components. However, **Svedberg**

demonstrated that it was known at the time of invention to replace component,

and thus require startup and shutdown (column 11, lines 24-26). It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to

implement the fault management system of **Svedberg** with an event policy

performing necessary component operations as suggested by **Svedberg**'s own

teaching. This implementation would have been obvious because one of

ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to keep the entire network, functioning

smoothly and correctly without errors (column 2, lines 57-62; related components

going on and offline; column 5, lines 2-43).

11.   Claims 12, 14 and 30-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over **Svedberg** et al., (USPN 5,408,218) and **Dev** et al. (USPN

5,261,044).

Claim 12

Svedberg did not explicitly state the system of claim 1 wherein the at least one

predetermined event and the associated event policy may be edited. **Dev**

demonstrated that it was known at the time of invention to edit network models

(column 10, lines 3-40). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

art at the time of invention to implement the fault management of network system

of **Svedberg** with editing parameters functions as found in **Dev**'s teaching. This

implementation would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art

would be motivated to provide a flexible system which is capable of change as

and administrator deems necessary.

Claim 14

Svedberg did not explicitly state the system of claim 13 wherein the at least one

predetermined event and the associated event policy are configured using a

management editor tool. **Dev** demonstrated that it was known at the time of

invention to edit network models (column 10, lines 3-40). It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to implement the

fault management of network system of **Svedberg** with editing parameters

functions as found in **Dev**'s teaching. This implementation would have been

obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to provide a

flexible system which is capable of change as and administrator deems

necessary.

Claim 30

Svedberg and **Dev** disclosed the method of claim 28 wherein associating the

component event to the

selected event policy comprises associating the component event to the selected

event policy using a management editor tool *(see claim 14)*.

Claim 31

Svedberg and **Dev** disclosed the method of claim 28 further comprising editing

the at least one event _(see claim 12)._

Claim 32

Svedberg and **Dev** disclosed the method of claim 28 further comprising editing

the associated event policy _(see claim 12)._

Response to Arguments

12.   Applicant's arguments filed 04 March 2005 have been fully considered but

they are not persuasive. Applicant argues: [1)] **Svedberg** does not teach

functionality that comprises "providing a managed object view" or "allowing

manipulation of managed attributes" (Remarks: page 6, first paragraph); [2)]

Svedberg does not teach features comprising a "management event

concentrator" or allowing manipulation of management attributes (Remarks:

page 7, first paragraph); [3)] no disclosure of selecting an event policy from an

event policy storage area (Remarks: page 8, first full paragraph); [4)] no disclosure

of performing a management event policy associated with the event if the event

matches an event stored in a managed object representation of the component

and managing the at least one component using result of the management event

policy performed (Remarks: page 9, first full paragraph); and [5)] **Svedberg** does

not disclose a feature comprising registering a manager module to monitor an

management event or transmitting a result of the event policy to a manager

module if it matches (Remarks: page 11, first paragraph). Upon review of the cited prior art, Applicant's above arguments are respectfully found unpersuasive.

First, **Svedberg** discussed modeling MO's (column 5, lines 1-17; column 2, lines 30 to column 3, lines 63). **Svedberg** further discussed programming and managing attributes for the MO's (column 10, lines 38-52; and further column 10, line 34 to column 11, line 34). Certainly, these at least demonstrate managed object view resulting in manipulation of attributes.

Second, as discussed above attributes are clearly manipulated in **Svedberg**. Management event concentrator is at least demonstrated by **Svedberg**'s primary system gathering info from all the MO's to be managed by the event policy found in column 10, line 34 to column 11, line 34.

Third, clearly an event policy is disclosed (column 10, line 34 to column 11, line 34) and as such it must be stored in a storage area.

Fourth, **Svedberg** demonstrates an event policy specifically (column 11, lines 22-34). Events are being received from varying MO's and actions are taken accordingly, thus matching occurs. For example repairing a specific piece of equipment.

Fifth, again and most certainly under the broadest reasonable interpretation of the claim language, **Svedberg** discloses registering MO's (column 5, lines 1-17; developers specifically use MO's in a model). Further, transmitting results is the essence of a management system containing varying elements to be managed.

Thus, having addressed all of Applicant's raised concerns, the rejections are maintained as above indicated.

Conclusion

13.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.
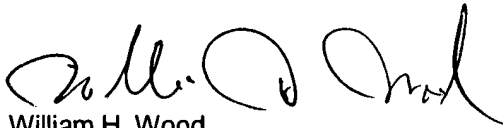
Correspondence Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William H. Wood whose telephone number is (571)-272-3736. The examiner can normally be reached 9:00am - 5:30pm Monday thru Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kakali Chaki can be reached on (571)-272-3719. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703)872-9306 for regular communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)305-3900.

William H. Wood
June 10, 2005

KAKALI CHAKI
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100